

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

CALIFORNIA

PSILOCARPHUS TENELLUS Nutt. var. *GLOBIFERUS* (DC.) Morefield (Asteraceae).—Riverside Co., base of low hills south of Winchester in roadside ditch along west side of Highway 79, about 0.25 mile north of intersection with Newport Road, Winchester 7.5' USGS quad, T5S R2W far east portion of SE 1/4 sec. 33, elevation 1520 ft, vernal flooded depression with *Veronica peregrina*, *Juncus bufonius*, *Crassula aquatica*, and *Gnaphalium palustre*, 4 May 1995, *Brian Leatherman s.n.* (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Known from vernal pools and coastal dunes, central California, especially the Central Valley, and disjunct to central Chile (J. C. Hickman [ed.], *The Jepson manual: higher plants of California*, 1993).

Significance. First report for California south of the Transverse Ranges and first record for Riverside Co.

CYPERUS ACUMINATUS Torrey & Hooker (Cyperaceae).—Riverside Co., Skunk Hollow area, 2 miles east of Murrieta Hot Springs, just west of Second San Diego Aqueduct, disturbed annual grassland above inundation area, *Eleocharis*, *Orcuttia*, *Malvella leprosa* within inundation area, common annual in damp mud around margins of pool, 14 Jun 1991, *Steve Boyd et al. 6334* (RSA), verified by R. Kral (VDB); San Jacinto River at a planned development called "Creekside" ["probably between Perris and Lakeview", A. C. Sanders, personal communication], 20 May 1992, *Karen Kirtland s.n.* (UCR), determined by A. C. Sanders.

Previous knowledge. Known from vernal pools and other wet areas from Ventura Co. and the Central Valley of California, northward to Washington and eastward through the north-central and eastern United States (Hickman, *loc. cit.*; P. A. Munz, *A flora of Southern California*, 1974).

Significance. First reports for California south of the Transverse Ranges and first records for Riverside Co.

SCIRPUS SUPINUS L. var. *SAXIMONTANUS* (Fernald) Koyama (Cyperaceae).—Riverside Co., Skunk Hollow area, 2 miles east of Murrieta Hot Springs, just west of Second San Diego Aqueduct, disturbed annual grassland above inundation area, *Eleocharis*, *Orcuttia*, *Malvella leprosa* within inundation area, annual, leaves terete, common on wet mud about margins of pool, 14 Jun 1991, *Steve Boyd et al. 6338* (RSA), determined by R. Kral (VDB).

Previous knowledge. Known from vernal pools, lake margins, and other wet areas at scattered stations from Ventura Co. through the Central Valley of California, and eastward to the central United States and northern Mexico (Hickman, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. First report for California south of the Transverse Ranges and first record for Riverside Co.

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ANDROSTEPHIUM BREVIFLORUM S. Watson (Liliaceae).—San Bernardino/Riverside Co. line, Cadiz Valley, T1S, R16E, boundary between sections 15 and 22, 34°4.5'N, 115°16.7'W, ca. 270 m elev., 27 May 1995, *Michael D. Wilcox* and *Stephen J. Myers*

s.n. (UCR). Ca. 12 plants in scarce, scattered patches, *Larrea tridentata* shrubland on sandy Mojave Desert bajada \pm matching Holland's (1986, Preliminary descriptions of the terrestrial natural communities of California, Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA) description of stabilized and partially stabilized desert sand fields.

Previous knowledge. Southern Nevada, northern Arizona, Utah, to western Colorado (A. Cronquist et al. 1977, Intermountain Flora Vol. 6, New York Botanical Garden, NY). Keator (1993, *Androstaphium* in J. C. Hickman, ed., The Jepson Manual, Univ. of Calif. Press, Berkeley, CA) stated "Documentation of occurrence in CA needed," though at least three specimens and a photograph have been reported in literature and/or are housed in major herbaria. We have seen one specimen, *J. Shevock 5756* (RSA), collected in 1977 near Cronese Dry Lake in San Bernardino Co. at Interstate 15, 16 miles southwest of Baker. Rarefind (1995, Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA) reports another specimen, *Niehaus 810* (UC), collected in 1968, also near Cronese Dry Lake and a photograph taken by K. Berry in 1978 ca. 25 km west of Cronese Dry Lake. A third specimen, *Clark 611* (CSPU), was reported by Clark et al. (1984, *Madroño* 31:192) west of Victorville, ca. 105 km. southwest of Cronese Dry Lake.

Significance. First record for Riverside Co. Bridges wide gap between California locations and distribution outside California; ca. 140 km southeast of Cronese Dry Lake, 200 km east of Victorville location, and at least 80 km west of any Mojave Co. (Arizona) locations.

CLAYTONIA LANCEOLATA Pursh (Portulacaceae).—Inyo Co., Panamint Mts., north-facing slope above Pleasant Cyn., T22S, R45E (unsurveyed sections), 36°1.5'N, 117°7'W; 2050 m elev., 19 May 1995, *Scott D. White and Steve Ogg 3170.4* (UCR). Scarce in *Pinus monophylla* woodland on very steep mountainside in loose sand and gravel. Two plants were collected, each with a single pair of leaves, 2–6 mm wide \times 10–22 mm long, widest at or just above middle; inflorescence of one plant subumbellate, pedicles 9–12 mm; the other plant with a solitary flower 20 mm above leaf axil; petals of both ca. 7 mm long.

Previous knowledge. San Gabriel Mts. (southern Calif.), disjunct from central Sierra Nevada and north through California mountain ranges to western Canada; Rocky Mts. Montana through New Mexico (Orlando Mistretta, personal communication; K. L. Chambers 1993 *Claytonia*, in J. C. Hickman, *op. cit.*). Southernmost California record in the RSA collection, other than San Gabriel Mts., is from Madera Co. Previously unknown from the Panamint Mts. (Alan Romsper, personal communication).

Significance. First record for Panamint Mts. and the Mojave Desert region as mapped by Hickman (*op. cit.*); bridges gap between Sierra Nevada and San Gabriel Mts.; ca. 190 km north of San Gabriel Mts. and ca. 260 km south of Madera Co. These plants have some, but not all, character states of the San Gabriel Mts. population (*C. lanceolata* var. *piersonii* P. A. Munz & I. M. Johnson), though Chambers (*op. cit.*) did not recognize subspecific taxa.

NICOTIANA ACUMINATA Hook. (Solanaceae).—San Bernardino Co., San Gabriel Mts., Lytle Creek Rd. ¼ mi. below Glenn Ranch, 5000 ft. elev., 12 June 1965, *John Adams 293* (UCR), chaparral on sandy soil; Santa Ana River at Riverside Ave., 34°2'N, 117°21.5'W, 840 ft. elev., 26 July 1994 A. C. *Sanders 15153* (UCR), solitary in sand of dry riverbed; San Bernardino Mts., mouth of Mill Creek Cyn., 34°4.5'N, 117°4'W, 2400 ft. elev., 19 June 1995, A. C. *Sanders 17356* (UCR), roadside in a soil stockpile of unknown origin; San Bernardino Mts., ca. 0.4 km S of Hwy. 38, T1S, R1W, SW¼ of SW¼, S11, 34°5.5'N, 116°57'W, 1370 m elev., 23 July 1995 *Scott D. White and Julie A. Greene 3491* (UCR) and same location 30 July 1995 *Scott D. White 3539* (UCR, duplicates to be distributed), occasional to common in disturbed soil of roadsides and parking areas.

Previous knowledge. Native of South America, known from "CA-FP (exc SW)" (M. Nee 1993, in J. C. Hickman *op. cit.*). Southernmost specimen at RSA is from Atascadero, San Luis Obispo Co.

Significance. First records for San Bernardino Co. and southern Calif.; range extension of ca. 350 km from San Luis Obispo Co. *Sanders 15153* was collected just upstream of the San Bernardino/Riverside County boundary; the species is therefore also expected in Riverside Co. We found several *N. acuminata* specimens identified and filed as *N. attenuata* Torrey and *N. obtusifolia* Martens & Galeotti. Most were from northern Calif., but Adams's 1965 collection was among these, accounting in part for the long lapse between the species' first collection in southern Calif. and its recognition as part of the flora.

RANUNCULUS SCCELERATUS L. (Ranunculaceae).—Riverside Co., San Jacinto Mts., Lake Fulmor, 33°45'N, 116°44'W, 24 June 1969, *R. F. Thorne et. al. 38149* (RSA); same location 5 July 1978, *A. C. Sanders 575* (UCR), in wet sandy soil, ca. 1800 m elev.; Vail Lake at confluence with Temecula Ck., 33°20'N, 116°57'W, 28 August 1989, *Steve Boyd* and *Tim Ross 3807* (UCR, RSA), wet mud of recently exposed lake shore, ca. 440 m elev.; San Jacinto Valley, southeast of the Ramona Expwy./Sanderson Ave. intersection, 33°48'N, 117°0'W, 29 April 1992, *Scott D. White* and *M. Phillips s.n.* (UCR); occasional in pasture along swale carrying runoff from adjacent dairy, ca. 460 m elev.; San Jacinto Wildlife Area, T4S, R2W, S6, 1420 ft. elev., 9 July 1993, *Julie Greene et. al. 1415* (RSA), edge of drying flood area. San Bernardino Co., San Bernardino Mts., Big Bear Lake, T2N, R1E, S16, 34°15'N, 116°53'W, 5 Sept. 1990, *Chet McGaugh s.n.* (UCR); same location 1 Sept. 1992, *Scott D. White 762* (UCR), occasional on south shore of lake, northwest of Fox Farm Rd., just east of abandoned wastewater treatment ponds, ca. 2050 m elev.

Previous knowledge. Native to northern California (Cascade Ranges, Central Valley, and Modoc Plateau), to Alaska, Montana, Arizona, and eastern N. America (Wilken 1993, *Ranunculaceae* in Hickman *op. cit.*). Southernmost specimens at RSA (other than those cited here) from near Byron (Contra Costa Co.) and Oakdale (Stanislaus Co.).

Significance. First records for Riverside and San Bernardino Cos. Range extension of ca. 500 km. All specimens cited here were collected at artificial reservoirs or highly disturbed wet areas in relatively recent years. Repeated collections at Big Bear Lake and Lake Fulmor were separated by two and nine years, respectively. *R. sceleratus* has evidently been introduced in southern California and become established at several locations.

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ORCUTTIA TENUIS A. Hitchc. (Poaceae).—CA, Sacramento Co., Buffalo Creek 7.5' quadrangle at T.8N R.7E S.17 NE 1/4, 52 m, vernal pool (0.15 ha); approximately 500 plants. 20 May 1993. *Whitney 93-1a* (ARIZ), *Whitney 93-1b* (DAV). Growing with *Eleocharis macrostachya*, *Eryngium vaseyi*, *Navarretia leucocephala*. Identification confirmed by John Reeder, Herbarium, University of Arizona.

Previous Knowledge. One other population known from Sacramento Co., located approximately 9 km southwest of *Whitney 93-1* (T.7N R.6E S.11 S1/2 of NW 1/4). Other populations known from Shasta, Tehama, and Lake Counties.

Significance. The second population reported in Sacramento Co., with the next nearest Central Valley population over 160 km to the north in Vina Plains, Tehama Co.

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OREGON—WASHINGTON

LOMATIUM BRADSHAWII (Rose) Math. & CONST. (APIACEAE)—Clark Co., WA, near Lacamas Creek, 1.3 km NW of Lacamas Lake, elev. 60 m. T2N, R3E, SE¼ sect. 20, 27 May 1994, P. K. Gaddis 331897 (WTU), 9 June 1994, J. Kagan 178074 (OSC); 0.5 km NW LaCamas Lake, NW¼ s 28, 2 May 1995 L. N. Lodwick 331899 (WTU), wet prairie grassland associated with *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Hordeum brachyantherum*, *Danthonia californica*, *Eryngium petiolatum*, *Carex densa*, *C. unilateralis*, *C. stipata*, *Juncus tenuis*, and *Camassia quamash*.

Previous knowledge. Wet prairie grasslands of southern and central Willamette Valley of Oregon (Creswell to Sublimity) where federally endangered.

Significance. Extends range N 80 km. First record for Washington state. The north subpopulation (s 20) was estimated (K. St. Hilaire 1994, unpublished report) at approximately 2,500 individuals within the property boundaries where it was originally collected. The subpopulation extends further west onto other ownerships. Preliminary survey indicates that the subpopulation covers over 20 acres and could contain several hundred thousand individuals. A population of >2000 is considered viable (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1993. *Lomatium bradshawii* (Bradshaw's lomatium) Recovery Plan). The southern sub-population may be of comparable size. The two combined sub-populations appear to represent the largest known population of the species.

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UTAH

CALOCHORTUS EURYCARPUS S. Watson (Liliaceae).—Box Elder Co., Raft River Mts, Sawtooth National Forest, headwaters of George Creek adjacent to USFS road 022, near 41°55'25"N, 113°24'55"W, T14N R14W S26 nel/4, elev. 2680 m, open grassland with *Elymus trachycaulus*, *Stipa lettermanii*, and *Potentilla gracilis*. 18 Aug 1995, M. Curto 1639 with L. Allen & M. Hysell (UTC216695).

Previous knowledge. Indigenous to meadow margins, open grasslands, and open coniferous forest understories from e. OR and ne. NV across ID to sw. MT and nw. WY (A. Cronquist et al., Intermountain Flora V. 6, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, 1977). The nearest documented occurrences include the East Humboldt Mts, Elko Co., NV (type locality, S. Watson 1173) and the Albion Mts, Cassia Co., ID (UTC212051).

Significance. First record in Utah, approximately 100 km (by air) northeast of the Nevada collection, and 35 km (by air) southeast of the Idaho collection.

VENTENATA DUBIA (Leers) Cosson in Durieu (Poaceae).—Cache Co., Cache Valley, northeast of the town of Paradise, near 41°35'06"N, 111°48'30"W, T10N R1E S23 sw1/4, elev. 1585 m, thousands of plants scattered over approximately 25 hectares, 14 Aug 1995, G. Ellis s.n., det. M. Curto (UTC216696).

Previous knowledge. This Eurasian annual grass is known in California from Nevada and Siskiyou Counties (J. P. Smith, The Jepson Manual, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1993), in Oregon from at least Polk county (UTC202806), in Wash-

ington state from Klickitat, Spokane and Yakima Counties (C. L. Hitchcock and A. Cronquist, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*, Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, 1973), in British Columbia from Coquitlam (W. J. Crins in G. W. Douglas et al., eds., *The Vascular Plants of British Columbia*, Part 4, Ministry of Forests, Victoria, 1994), and from scattered localities in Idaho, including Benewah (ID90949), Bonner (ID90915), Elmore (ID90916), Idaho (ID77868), Kootenai (ID37823), and Latah (ID97937) Counties, but has not been noted from Nevada (J. T. Kartesz, *A flora of Nevada*, Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, 1987). W. H. Baker first reported (*Leaflets of Western Botany* 10: 108–109, 1964) this species from Idaho; Douglass Henderson (communication with Curto) has observed population number and size increases in northern Idaho, especially upon the Camas Prairie, during the past five years. K. L. Chambers first reported (*Madroño* 32:120–121, 1985) the Polk County, Oregon collection (*Halse 2857*) and noted the difficulties in specimen identification when the typically avenoid, dorsally-awned, distal florets have disarticulated from all spikelets and only the persistent, terminally-awned, most-proximal floret remains in each.

Significance. First record in Utah, approximately 370 km (by air) southeast of the nearest Idaho collection in Elmore county. This grass has the potential to become a serious weed in Utah.

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